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cells. Due to the highly prevalent usage of cannabinoids in cases on the migratory and invasive activity of individual cancer, the effects of endogenous and exogenous (ingested) molecules to both clinicians and scientists. Much of this research has examined the spread of malignant cells is therefore of immense interest itself.¹ Identification of novel therapeutic approaches to slow or the spread of the malignant cells rather than the primary tumor estimated that more than 67% of deaths from cancer are due to cause of the morbidity and mortality of malignancy.² It has been recently metastasize to distant sites is the largest contributing. The ability of cancer cells to invade neighboring tissues and sur-

tion through modulation of matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) activity,³ mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways,⁴ decreased migration phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K),⁵ increased migration through eliciting results, including re enhanced migration mediated through metastasis remain poorly understood. Numerous studies report on the context of cancer and non-malignant cell migration, invasion, and angiogenesis.⁶ However, the properties of cannabinoid molecules in the context of cancer cell proliferation,⁷ tumor formation,⁸ and

significant research has already been conducted on cannabinoids tumor cell migration, invasion, and metastasis.⁹

become a focus for those seeking novel therapeutics to prevent use across multiple countries, this source of bio-actives has palliative care,³ and recent legalization of cannabis recreational

1 | INTRODUCTION

regulated signaling, cannabinoids, CB1, CB2, CBK22, invasion

KEYWORDS

terms of their invasive and metastatic capacities.